

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
24 June 2004 (24.06.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/053556 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G02B 6/42**

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/GB2003/005074

(22) International Filing Date:
21 November 2003 (21.11.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0228457.8 6 December 2002 (06.12.2002) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **INTENSE PHOTONICS LIMITED** [GB/GB]; 4 Stanley Boulevard, Hamilton International Technology Park, High Blantyre, Glasgow G72 0BN (GB).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **KENDALL, Adrian** [GB/GB]; 2 Calderside Grove, East Kilbride G74 3SP (GB).

(74) Agent: **CHARIG, Raymond**; Eric Potter Clarkson, Park View House, 58 The Ropewalk, Nottingham NG1 5DD (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

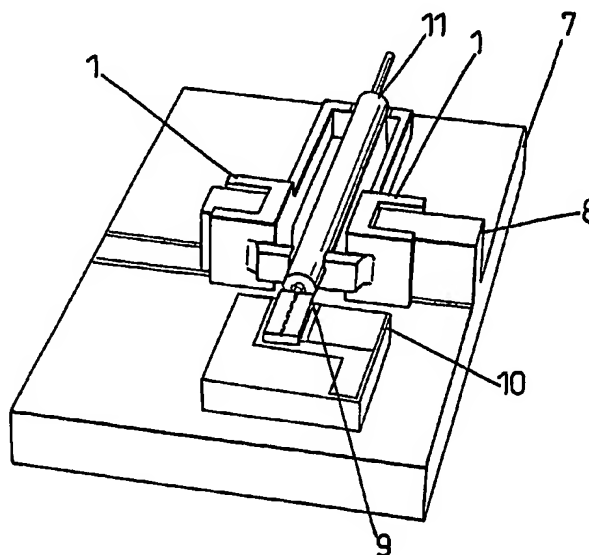
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **OPTICAL FIBRE ALIGNMENT MECHANISM**



(57) Abstract: An alignment and fixing apparatus for positioning and securing an optical fibre (11) in alignment with an optical source (9), in which the optical fibre (11) is coupled, at two longitudinally separated points along the fibre (11), to respective ones of a pair of cantilever arms. Lateral movement of one of the cantilever arms induces a smaller lateral movement of the other cantilever arm, thereby enabling precision lateral displacement of an end of the fibre (11) proximal to the optical source (9).

WO 2004/053556 A1



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

1/p2t

.10/537390

OPTICAL FIBRE ALIGNMENT MECHANISM

JC20 Rec'd PCT/PTO 01 JUN 2005

The present invention relates to optical fibres and in particular to methods and apparatus for the alignment and permanent fixing of a fibre with respect
5 to an optical device.

The alignment and subsequent fixing of a single mode fibre optic cable relative to an optical device e.g. a source of light such as a semiconductor laser diode, are defining steps in enabling an efficient and stable optical
10 coupling between the two components. Typically, to obtain the required efficiencies the components must be manipulated at sub-micron resolutions and then secured without introducing significant deviation from the alignment position as a result of the fixing process. Reliable operation of the device depends upon a high degree of optical coupling between the fibre
15 and the light source.

Conventional fixing mechanisms in the art use adhesives, solders or micro welding, wherein it is desired that the fixing mechanism maintains a stable alignment throughout the projected lifetime of the device. In submarine
20 telecommunications for example, the fibre assembly may be expected to operate reliably without the need for servicing for a period typically exceeding 25 years.

A number of different fixing and alignment mechanisms have been
25 proposed that allow the fibre to be fixed with varying degrees of complexity and optical coupling efficiency.

The micro welding technique is common in the art for the alignment of fibres to diode lasers. Typically metal sleeves are attached over the glass

5 fibre to provide a welding surface. Various structures have been employed to attach the fibre to the substrate supporting the laser diode. The simplest structures comprise a metal clamp or "saddle" which is positioned over the sleeve and is then spot-welded to the substrate and the sleeve by means of a high power spot welding laser. This is the technique described in GB 2,124,402 to align and secure the fibre to the substrate member.

10 Alternative approaches have attempted to secure the fibre by allowing the metal sleeve to be aligned to the laser diode within a sufficiently large diameter bore to allow radial movement to obtain optimum alignment of the fibre. Final fixing is achieved by welding a washer concentrically attached to the sleeve, to the surface the bore passes through.

15 A further approach is described in GB 2,296,100 where a more complex version of the saddle structure is used to secure the fibre. The final alignment corrections are applied, post-weld, by plastically deforming the members of the retaining saddle in a manner that compensates for the positional errors by distorting the fibre.

20 It is commonly known in the art that the tolerance of the components and the space between the components which the weld must bridge, affect the magnitude of the displacement of the fibre relative to the optimum position. The art attempts to minimise this effect by applying positional corrections to the fibre after the welding process. This may be achieved by permanently
25 distorting the sleeve or the retaining device.

The degree of correction and location at which it is applied are related to the longevity of the stability of the coupling. In the art it is well known that the

greater the required positional correction, the shorter the stable lifetime of the optical coupling.

5 A disadvantage of the existing alignment and fixing mechanisms is that each approach requires precision manufacture of the alignment and securing components. In normal manufacturing practice the desired minimum spacing between the welded components is rarely achieved. This is particularly apparent at the interface of the metal sleeve and the alignment mechanism, where gaps exceeding the desired tolerances are common.

10

It is an object of the present invention to minimise or eliminate the gap between the sleeve and the alignment mechanism by providing an apparatus for aligning and fixing the fibre, without resorting to specifying tolerances on components that are onerous in comparison to the scale of the components. In this way, distortion introduced by the welding process attempting to bridge the gap is minimised, along with the necessary positional corrections.

15 It is a further object of the present invention to provide a reliable optical coupling that is stable under the normal operating conditions for the projected lifetime of the device.

It is a yet further object of the present invention to provide a fibre alignment and fixing apparatus that requires fewer components than prior art devices, and consequently offers reduced implementation costs.

25

The present invention provides an alignment and fixing apparatus for positioning and securing an optical fibre in alignment with an optical source, in which the optical fibre is coupled, at two longitudinally separated

points thereon, to a pair of cantilever arms, such that lateral movement of one of the cantilever arms induces a smaller lateral movement of the other cantilever arm, thereby enabling precise lateral displacement of an end of the fibre proximal to the optical source.

5

In a general aspect, the fibre is coupled to the at least two cantilever arms such that lateral displacements to the fibre at one longitudinal position are communicated in an attenuated form to a second longitudinal position that is closer to the optical source. In this way, larger lateral movements to the longer cantilever arm can be converted to much smaller lateral movements in the fibre at the end of the second cantilever.

According to one aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for aligning and fixing an optical fibre relative to an optical source, comprising:

15 first and second fixing brackets, each fixing bracket including:

a support member for attachment to a substrate;

first and second cantilever arms extending from the support member in opposing directions, each cantilever arm including fibre engagement means for engaging with the optical fibre;

20 the apparatus further comprising a substrate including support means for receiving the support members so as to dispose the first and second fixing brackets such that the fibre engagement means of the first fixing bracket oppose the fibre engagement means of the second fixing bracket, for receiving and supporting an optical fibre therebetween at two longitudinal positions of the optical fibre.

25

According to another aspect, the present invention provides an apparatus for supporting and aligning an optical fibre comprising:

a fixing bracket, the fixing bracket including:

a support member for attachment to a substrate; and

a first relatively long cantilever arm and a second relatively short cantilever arm extending from the support member in opposing directions, each cantilever arm including fibre engagement means for engaging with
5 the optical fibre at different longitudinal positions of the fibre.

According to a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for aligning and fixing an optical fibre relative to an optical source, comprising the steps of:

10 positioning first and second fixing brackets on a substrate such that first and second fibre engagement means of the first fixing bracket oppose first and second fibre engagement means of the second fixing bracket;

positioning an optical fibre intermediate the first and second fixing brackets for support therebetween at two longitudinal positions of the fibre;

15 securing the first and second fixing brackets to support means on the substrate;

securing the first and second fixing brackets to the optical fibre at the points of contact of the fibre engagement means to the fibre; and

adjusting the fibre alignment relative to the optical source.

20

According to a further aspect, the step of adjusting the fibre alignment comprises the steps of:

distorting a first cantilever arm of each of the first and second fixing brackets;

25 generating a resultant distortion in a second cantilever arm of each of the first and second fixing brackets in response to the distortion in the first cantilever arm; and

correcting the alignment of the optical fibre as a consequence of one or more cantilever arm distortions.

According to a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for supporting and aligning an optical fibre to an optical source, comprising the steps of:

- 5 coupling the optical fibre, at two longitudinally separated positions thereof, respectively to fibre engagement means on each of a first relatively long cantilever arm and a second relatively short cantilever arm of a fixing bracket; and
- 10 distorting the first cantilever arm and thereby generating a resultant distortion in the second cantilever arm, thereby adjusting the alignment of the fibre relative to the optical source.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

- 15 Figure 1 shows a perspective front and side view of a cantilever bracket according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 2 shows a perspective top view of the substrate and a pair of cantilever brackets, securing the optical fibre to the optical source, according to one embodiment of the present invention.

20

- With reference to figures 1 and 2, a preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a double cantilever bracket 1 of unequal length cantilevers 3, 4. The cantilevers comprise both longer 3 and shorter length arms 4. Preferably, the minimum length of the shorter arm is approximately
- 25 0.2 or 0.3 mm.

Preferably, the longer cantilever arm 3 is at least five times greater in length than the shorter cantilever arm 4. The length ratio of the arms determines

the movement of both the longer and shorter arms during an adjustment and alignment correction as will be described later.

Although the preferred embodiment comprises a pair of cantilever arms, a particular fixing bracket could well incorporate more than two arms.

The shorter cantilever 4 is preferably of greater cross-sectional area than the longer cantilever 3 and both are preferably rectangular in cross-section.

At the end of each cantilever is a laterally extending finger, forming one of a pair of fibre engagement means 5 for aligning and fixing the optical fibre position. Each fibre engagement means includes a contact face 6 which is preferably also rectangular in cross section.

The cantilever arms 3, 4 project in opposing directions from a support member 2. Preferably, the support member comprises a metal block with a channel 12 running therethrough. The block engages with a corresponding support means 8 on a suitable rigid substrate 7, preferably a metal plate. The support means 8 preferably takes the form of raised blocks that are either securely attached to, or fabricated as part of, the substrate 7.

The cantilever brackets 1 are used in pairs and each of the pairs is located on a respective raised block 8 as a means to position and secure the cantilever fixing bracket 1 to the substrate. In the preferred embodiment, the brackets are configured to be in opposition, with the fibre engagement means 5 of one bracket facing the fibre engagement means 5 of the other bracket.

The opposing brackets may be configured and positioned to be mirror images of each other and in the preferred embodiment this configuration is adopted. However provision could be made in other embodiments to allow a small longitudinal offset to be introduced between the opposing brackets
5 as appropriate provided that this does not interfere with the functionality to be described later.

As shown in figure 2, an optical source 9 is mounted on the metal substrate 7 either by direct attachment or through the use of an intermediate support
10 means, such as a mounting block 10. The raised blocks 8 on the substrate are dimensioned to reside within the channels 12 of blocks 2 of the cantilever brackets 1 and allow lateral movement of the brackets on the raised blocks 8 to enable the separation between the contact faces 6 of the opposed brackets to be varied.

15

The engagement of the raised blocks 8 with the respective channels 12 of the cantilever brackets 1 also enables the respective heights of the cantilever brackets above the substrate to be varied, if desired.

20 The expression "optical fibre" is used herein to describe the optical carrier (i.e. light guide) together with any sheathing material that may be required or desired in normal use or for fixing and alignment. For example, the optical carrier may be sheathed in a sleeve suitable for forming a surface for attachment to the fibre engagement means. This may be a metal sleeve
25 suitable for welding. Hereinafter all references to "optical fibre" or the short form "fibre" may include a sheathed or unsheathed light guide.

The optical fibre 11 is introduced intermediate the two fixing brackets 1 and approximately aligned to the optical source 9 e.g. a semiconductor laser

diode. The fixing brackets 1 are positioned to engage the fibre 11 until all four contact faces 6 of the pair of fibre engagement means 5 make intimate contact with the fibre 11. The optical fibre 11 is thereby supported at two longitudinal positions along the length of the fibre.

5

In these positions, the fixing brackets 1 are then securely attached to their respective raised blocks 8 on the metal substrate 7 by laser spot welding, to prevent any further movement. The fixing brackets 1 are coupled to the fibre 11 by laser spot welding at the four contact faces 6 of the fibre engagement means 5 to the optical fibre 11.

10

The intimate nature of the contact between the alignment and fixing apparatus and the fibre after positioning minimises or eliminates the formation of gaps between the fibre and the alignment and fixing apparatus during the welding process. The step of positioning the fixing brackets 1 until contact is made between all four fibre engagement means 5 and the optical fibre 11 ensures that gaps are minimised between components and consequently reduces the dependence on component tolerances.

15

In the preferred embodiment, any post-weld fibre alignment correction can be performed by applying one or more distortional forces to the longer cantilever arms. Movement of the longer cantilever arm 4 leads to an attenuated movement of the shorter arm transmitted through the support block 2 and the fibre.

20

25

The relative movement of both the longer 4 and shorter 3 cantilever arms under the action of the distortional force is dependent on the ratio of lengths and the rigidity of each cantilever arm. The preferred length ratio is desired to be as large as is practicable, with the preferred five times minimum ratio

originating from expected thermo-mechanical effects in the assembly which are equivalent to approximately 1 micron movements, producing ± 0.2 micron displacements in the optical fibre position. This corresponds to the maximum fibre displacement allowable without significant power loss
5 occurring in the optical coupling, between the fibre and optical source.

The inverse of the length ratio is an attenuation factor that, multiplied with the movement of the longer arm, gives an estimate of the movement of the shorter arm. The movement of the shorter arm is predominantly responsible
10 for the alignment correction of the optical fibre.

A larger cross-section of the shorter arm 3 increases the effective ratio of the cantilever arm movements for a given length ratio and thereby causes a further attenuation of shorter arm movement resulting from longer
15 movement.

In summary, applied lateral forces to the longer cantilever arms produce lateral displacements or distortions that are communicated to the shorter arms through the support members and fibre. The support members are
20 preferably made from a material sufficiently malleable to plastically deform in the presence of the applied distortional force, and retain the new deformed shape after removal of the distortion forces.

A resultant distortion in the shorter cantilever is induced and together both
25 cantilever arms exert a distorting influence on the fixed optical fibre. The positional distortions acting on the fibre induce the fibre to distort and compensate for any alignment errors incurred due to the fixing process. The fibre distortions may cause the fibre to adopt any one of a plurality of fibre configurations.

The distortional force is applied to the longer cantilever arms preferably at the farthest accessible point from the support member, for example using a two-axis manipulator means capable of sub-micron adjustments in the lateral directions. The distortional force applied to each longer cantilever arm may differ between the arms dependent on the particular fibre configuration required.

The optimum positional correction of the fibre is determined by adjusting the manipulator means to vary the applied distortional force to the longer cantilever arms, whilst monitoring the fibre transmittance in an optical feedback control loop resulting from lateral displacement of the fibre relative to the optical source imparted by the shorter cantilever arms. The fibre is variably distorted preferably until the highest degree of optical coupling between the fibre and optical source is attained, at which point no further corrections are required. This situation corresponds to the final alignment of the fibre and eliminates, or substantially reduces, the effects of the post-weld fibre alignment error.

The cross-sectional areas and aspect ratios of the cantilever arm sections may be varied along the length of the arms by means of applying a taper or a step change to any or all faces of the section. Preferably, the cantilever cross-sectional area and aspect ratio profiles may be selected to suit the particular emission characteristics of the laser diode with respect to the post-weld positional correction required.

In the preferred embodiment, the properties of the cantilever arms may be pre-selected prior to fabrication of the fixing brackets so as to effect an optimum alignment of the fibre to the optical source, requiring minimal

post-weld positional correction. The pre-selection of cantilever arm properties relies upon determining the distortional characteristics of the arms arising from their cross-sectional area and aspect ratio profiles.

- 5 The pre-selection process uses both mechanical and software models of the cantilever arm fixing apparatus, to predict the manner in which the arms will distort under a distortional force of given magnitude. The fixing bracket properties may be modelled to yield quantitative responses of how the apparatus will operate with an optical source of particular emission characteristics, and how the best optical coupling may be achieved for the
10 minimum amount of post-weld positional correction.

The ability to pre-select the properties of the cantilever arms allows the post-weld positional correction to be minimised, since the distortional
15 characteristics of the arms are known in advance. A smaller post-weld correction consequently increases the stability of the optical coupling throughout the operational lifetime of the fibre.

The distortion generated in both the longer and shorter arms by the application of a distortional force is equivalent to that produced in the
20 presence of one or more fulcrum points, without any actual pivoting points being present. A virtual fulcrum position is generated in the vicinity of the fibre, by the action of a distortional force applied to the longer cantilever arms via the manipulator means. The virtual fulcrum effectively acts as a
25 turning point about which turning effects of the distorted cantilever arms act. The turning effects of the cantilever arms distort the fibre into one of a plurality of fibre configurations. If more than one virtual fulcrum exists, the fibre will distort accordingly in respect of the turning effects acting in that particular region of the fibre. It is the turning effects arising from the

distortional movement of the cantilever arms that are responsible for the fibre alignment correction.

5 The turning effects of the cantilever arms effectively act through the fulcrum point. Any change in fulcrum position will consequently modify the turning effects on the fibre and consequently alter the configuration so adopted by the fibre. The fulcrum position is dependent on the distortional characteristics of the cantilever arms, which arise from the cross-sectional area and aspect ratio profiles. Varying these properties along the length of
10 the arms produces a varying rigidity profile along the length of the arm.

A varying rigidity along the length of the cantilever arm allows the arm to experience a differential distortion in response to a distortional force. This distortional characteristic may be pre-selected to permit fine adjustments to
15 be made to the fibre alignment. A fulcrum position can be pre-selected by adapting the distortional characteristics of the cantilever arms, through modifying the cross-sectional area and aspect ratio profiles, so as to minimise the amount of post-weld positional correction required in the fibre alignment.

20

Other embodiments are intentionally within the scope of the accompanying claims.

CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for aligning and fixing an optical fibre relative to an optical source, comprising:
 - 5 first and second fixing brackets, each fixing bracket including:
 - a support member for attachment to a substrate;
 - first and second cantilever arms extending from the support member in opposing directions, each cantilever arm including fibre engagement means for engaging with the optical fibre;
 - 10 the apparatus further comprising a substrate including support means for receiving the support members so as to dispose the first and second fixing brackets such that the fibre engagement means of the first fixing bracket oppose the fibre engagement means of the second fixing bracket, for receiving and supporting an optical fibre therebetween at two
 - 15 longitudinal positions of the optical fibre.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 in which the first and second cantilever arms are of unequal length.
- 20 3. The apparatus of claim 2 in which the first cantilever arms are at least five times as long as the second cantilever arms.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, claim 2 or claim 3 in which the first and second cantilever arms have different cross-sectional areas.
- 25 5. The apparatus of claim 4 in which the second cantilever arm has a greater cross-sectional area than the first cantilever arm.

6. The apparatus of any preceding claim in which the cantilever arms have a rectangular cross-section.
7. The apparatus of any preceding claim in which at least one of the
5 cantilever arms has varying cross-sectional area along its length.
8. The apparatus of claim 7 in which the at least one cantilever arm has a tapering cross-sectional area along its length.
- 10 9. The apparatus of claim 7 in which the at least one cantilever arm has a step change in cross-sectional area along its length.
10. The apparatus of claim 1 in which the support members each comprise a channel running therethrough.
- 15 11. The apparatus of claim 10 in which the channel runs substantially orthogonal to an axis extending between the fibre engagement means.
12. The apparatus of claim 10 in which the support means comprise a
20 pair of blocks each adapted to engage with the respective channel of a respective support member.
13. The apparatus of claim 1 in which the fibre engagement means comprises a finger extending laterally from each one of the first and second
25 cantilever arms.
14. The apparatus of claim 13 in which each finger includes an engagement surface for coupling to a wall of the optical fibre.

15. The apparatus of claim 1 in which each of the cantilever arms is plastically deformable.
16. The apparatus of any preceding claim further including an optical
5 fibre positioned between and supported by the fibre engagement means.
17. The apparatus of claim 16 in which the optical fibre is coupled to an engagement surface of each of the respective fibre engagement means by way of a spot weld.
- 10 18. The apparatus of claim 16 in which the optical fibre includes a sleeve encasing an optical carrier.
19. The apparatus of any preceding claim further including an optical
15 source fixed directly to the substrate or to an intermediate support means attached to the substrate.
20. The apparatus of claim 1 in which the first and second fixing brackets are formed from a metal suitable for welding.
- 20 21. The apparatus of claim 1 in which the substrate is formed from a metal suitable for welding.
22. The apparatus of claim 1 in which the support means are formed
25 from a metal suitable for welding.
23. The apparatus of claim 19 in which the optical source is a semiconductor laser diode.

24. An apparatus for supporting and aligning an optical fibre relative to an optical source comprising:
- a fixing bracket, the fixing bracket including:
 - a support member for attachment to a substrate; and
 - 5 a first relatively long cantilever arm and a second relatively short cantilever arm extending from the support member in opposing directions, each cantilever arm including fibre engagement means for engaging with the optical fibre at different longitudinal positions of the fibre.
- 10 25. The apparatus of claim 24 adapted such that when an optical fibre is supported at two longitudinal positions by said engagement means, an introduced lateral displacement of the first cantilever arm results in an attenuated lateral displacement in the second cantilever arm.
- 15 26. The apparatus of claim 24 or claim 25 further comprising a manipulator to distort the first cantilever arm to induce consequential movement in the second cantilever arm.
- 20 27. The apparatus of claim 24 in which the first cantilever arm is at least five times as long as the second cantilever arm.
- 28 The apparatus of claim 24 or claim 27 in which the first and second cantilever arms have different cross-sectional areas.
- 25 29. The apparatus of claim 27 in which the second cantilever arm has a greater cross-sectional area than the first cantilever arm.

30. The apparatus of claim 24 in which the fibre engagement means comprises a finger extending laterally from each one of the first and second cantilever arms.

5 31. The apparatus of claim 24 in which the cantilever arms are plastically deformable.

32. A method for aligning and fixing an optical fibre relative to an optical source, comprising the steps of:

10 positioning first and second fixing brackets on a substrate such that first and second fibre engagement means of the first fixing bracket oppose first and second fibre engagement means of the second fixing bracket;
 positioning an optical fibre intermediate the first and second fixing brackets for support therebetween at two longitudinal positions of the fibre;
15 securing the first and second fixing brackets to the optical fibre at the points of contact of the fibre engagement means to the fibre; and
 adjusting the fibre alignment relative to the optical source.

33. The method of claim 32 further including the steps of, after
20 positioning the optical fibre,
 aligning the fibre to the optical source;
 securing the first and second fixing brackets to support means included on the substrate.

25 34. The method of claim 32 or 33 in which the step of adjusting the fibre alignment comprises the steps of:
 distorting a first cantilever arm of each of the first and second fixing brackets;

generating a resultant distortion in a second cantilever arm of each of the first and second fixing brackets in response to the distortion in the first cantilever arm; and

correcting the alignment of the optical fibre as a consequence of the
5 cantilever arm distortions.

35. The method of claim 34 in which the first cantilever arm of the first and second fixing brackets is distorted using a manipulator.

10 36. The method of claim 34 in which the second cantilever arm of the first and second fixing brackets responds to the distortion in the first cantilever arm of the first and second fixing brackets through plastic deformation of the support member of the first and second fixing brackets disposed therebetween.

15

37. The method of claim 34 in which the amount of distortional movement of the second cantilever arm of the first and second fixing brackets is attenuated compared to the distortional movement of the first cantilever arm of the first and second fixing bracket.

20

38. The method of claim 34 in which the rigidity of the first cantilever arm along the length of the arm is different to the rigidity of the second cantilever arm along the length of the arm.

25 39. A method of supporting an optical fibre and aligning the optical fibre to an optical source, comprising the steps of:

coupling the optical fibre, at two longitudinally separated positions thereof, respectively to fibre engagement means on each of a first relatively

long cantilever arm and a second relatively short cantilever arm of a fixing bracket;

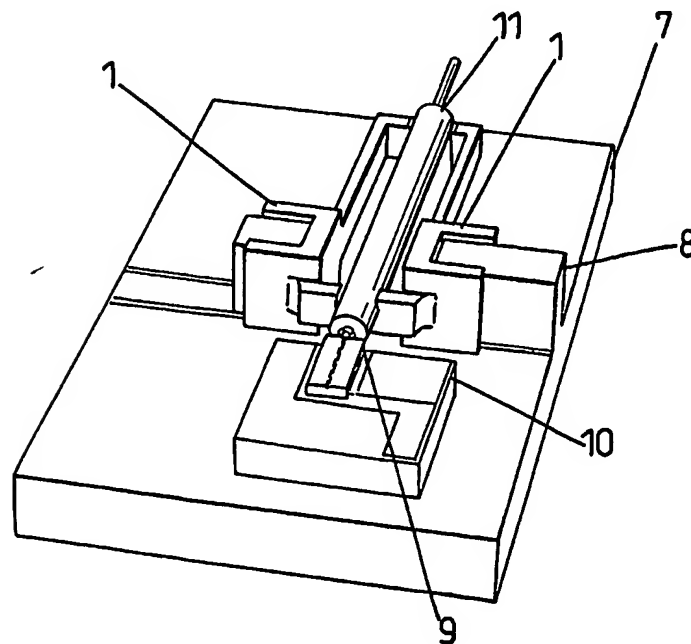
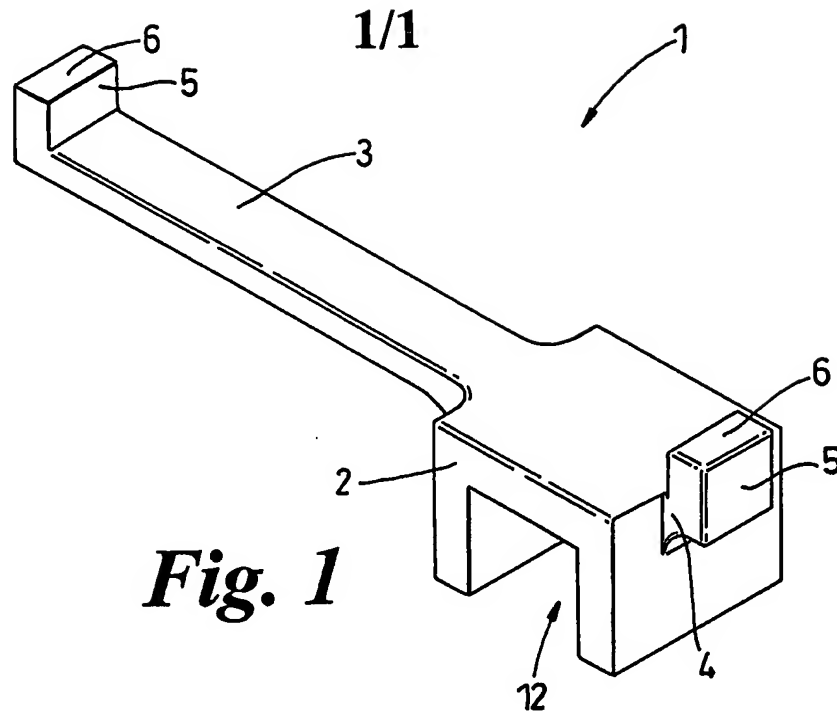
distorting the first cantilever arm and thereby generating a resultant distortion in the second cantilever arm, thereby adjusting the alignment of the fibre relative to the optical source.

40. The method of claim 39 in which the step of adjusting comprises the application of a distortional force through the use of a manipulator.

41. Apparatus substantially as described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings.

42. A method of supporting and aligning an optical fibre substantially described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings.

15



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No
PCT/JP 03/05074

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G02B6/42

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G02B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2002, no. 06, 4 June 2002 (2002-06-04) - & JP 2002 055262 A (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD), 20 February 2002 (2002-02-20) abstract; figures 5,6,9,11 paragraph '0009!	1,2, 6-26, 30-33, 41,42
A	---	3-5, 27-29, 34-40
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 March 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

17/03/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Riblet, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern I Application No
PCT/GB 03/05074

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1 026 529 A (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD) 9 August 2000 (2000-08-09)	1,2,6, 10-26, 30-33, 41,42
A	abstract; figure 4 paragraph '0017!	3-5, 27-29, 34-40
X	US 5 222 170 A (BARGAR DANIEL S ET AL) 22 June 1993 (1993-06-22) figure 10a column 9, line 58 -column 10, line 32	24-31, 41,42
A		1,32,39
A	US 2002/001324 A1 (IRIE YUICHIRO ET AL) 3 January 2002 (2002-01-03) paragraphs '0023!-'0025!; figures 10,11	1,24,32, 39
A	DE 34 05 838 A (SIEMENS AG) 22 August 1985 (1985-08-22) the whole document	1-42
A	EP 0 587 895 A (FUJITSU LTD) 23 March 1994 (1994-03-23) figures	1-42

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern Application No
PCT/GB 03/05074

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 2002055262 A	20-02-2002	KR 2002011183 A EP 1186923 A2 JP 3447277 B2 US 2002015566 A1	08-02-2002 13-03-2002 16-09-2003 07-02-2002
EP 1026529 A	09-08-2000	KR 2000055460 A CA 2292316 C CN 1263271 A , B EP 1026529 A1 JP 3488159 B2 JP 2000231039 A US 6190056 B1	05-09-2000 25-03-2003 16-08-2000 09-08-2000 19-01-2004 22-08-2000 20-02-2001
US 5222170 A	22-06-1993	AT 161634 T CA 1298505 C DE 3856091 D1 DE 3856091 T2 EP 0286319 A1 WO 8807692 A1 JP 1503569 T JP 2728281 B2	15-01-1998 07-04-1992 05-02-1998 16-04-1998 12-10-1988 06-10-1988 30-11-1989 18-03-1998
US 2002001324 A1	03-01-2002	JP 2001311858 A	09-11-2001
DE 3405838 A	22-08-1985	DE 3405838 A1	22-08-1985
EP 0587895 A	23-03-1994	DE 69225068 D1 DE 69225068 T2 EP 0587895 A1 JP 2962830 B2 US 5386488 A CA 2103145 A1 WO 9320467 A1	14-05-1998 17-09-1998 23-03-1994 12-10-1999 31-01-1995 03-10-1993 14-10-1993